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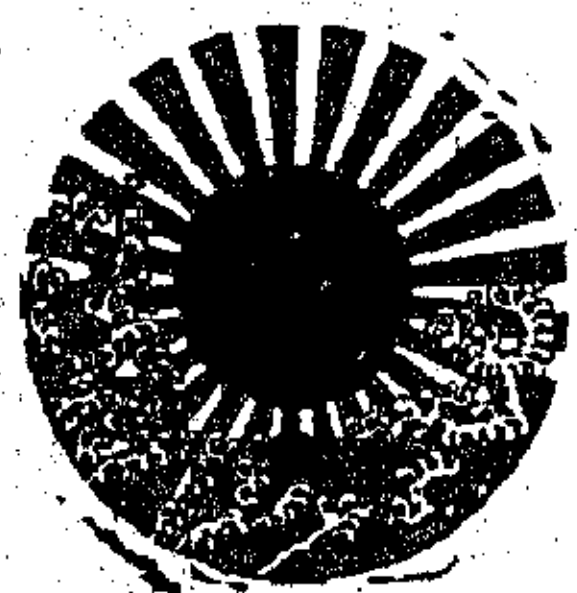
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SPORT.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS v. RESERVES.

At Kowloon on Saturday, teams representative of the Volunteers and Reserves were in "mortal combat," but the final decision was not decisive. Batting first, the Volunteers compiled 165 for nine, as the result of some strenuous waging by the "tail." The "Old Brigade" made a most promising start, but time was against them, and when 77 runs had been scored with but two wickets down, stumps were drawn, and the game thus ended in a draw which favoured the Reserves. Scores:—

VOLUNTEERS.	
R. O. Hutchison, c Taylor, b Bird	15
E. J. R. Mitchell, c Green, b Bird	0
H. E. Muriel, c Hancock, b Pearce	33
G. E. Marley, b Bird	28
J. V. Braga, c Nisbet, b Pearce	2
R. A. Brand, c and b Pearce	0
B. D. Evans, c and b Pearce	0
M. M. Maas, c Taylor, b Bird	1
K. Brayshaw, not out	42
E. W. Hamilton, b Bird	4
R. Kennedy, not out	34
Extras	12
Total	165

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird	20	5	45	5
H. H. Taylor	11	0	56	0
Pearce	10	1	43	4
R. Hancock	1	0	9	0

RESERVES.	
P. T. Lambie, b Brand	4
A. O. Brown, not out	17
C. Hewick, b Brand	2
H. H. Taylor, b Brand	43
Extras	11
Total	77

Extras	77
Total	77
R. Hancock, H. Hancock, S. C. Green,	
H. A. Nisbet, Hon. C. Severn, T.	
Pearce, and R. E. O. Bird did not bat.	

CRANEGOWER v. THE NAVY.

The above match was played on the Cranegower Ground on Saturday, and resulted in an easy win for the home team, thanks to a good all-round display. Scores:—

THE NAVY.	
Asst. P. Robinson, b Pestonji	0
Lt. Hall, c Thompson, b Pestonji	0
Mr. Pile, c Abbas, b Pestonji	11
Asst. P. Will, c Southerton, b	32
Jex	13
E. R. A. Rylands, b Pestonji	13
P. O. Pratt, b Jex	13
E. R. A. Adams, b Rumjahn	16
Pta. Cooke, c Noria, b Rumjahn	3
P. O. Tewanam, c Southerton, b	0
Rumjahn, not out	0
Pta. Murphy, b Rumjahn	3
P. O. Barclay, b Rumjahn	0
Extras	0
Total	91

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pestonji	10	0	30	4
Southerton	7	1	22	0
Jex	4	0	25	2
Rumjahn	2	0	5	4

CRANEGOWER.	
B. W. Bradbury, b Pratt	11
S. Jex, c Rylands, b Pratt	25
R. Pestonji, c Amos, b Wild	0
A. H. Rumjahn, st. Hall, b Wild	21
R. G. Southerton, st. Hall, b Pratt	13
F. Thompson, b Pile	19
L. A. Rose, l.b.w. Pratt	6
R. Basa, b Pile	6
J. D. Noria, not out	15
D. K. Kharras, l.b.w. Pratt	15
M. Abbas, b Pratt	0
Extras	7
Total	141

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pratt	19	2	56	6
Wild	7	0	23	2
Barclay	3	0	15	0
Rylands	1	0	10	0
Pile	8	2	24	2

C.R.C. v. 83RD COY. R.G.A.

There was low scoring in this match of Saturday, mainly due to good fielding by both sides. C.R.C. won by 10 runs, avenging their defeat by the same team a few weeks ago.

83RD COY. R.G.A.	
Corpl. Smith, c Lam, b Yew	2
Edr. Dix, c Wong, b Ching	8
Gr. Palmer, b Yew	18
Lt. Baker, c and b Ng	6
Sgt. Rice, c Lee, b Un	8
Bdr. Veal, b Un	0
Gr. Page, b Un	0
Gr. Garrod, c Ching, b Un	2
Cpl. Townsend, c Yew, b Un	5
Mr. Gr. Hartree, not out	0
Gr. Taylor, c Ching, b Ng	0
Extras	0
Total	63

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Ching	5	0	17	1
M. C. Yew	6	1	21	2
H. F. Un	2	0	5	4
S. K. Ng	4	1	11	3

C.R.C.	
Wai Lee Son, b Smith	8
P. K. Wong, c Veal, b Smith	8
Ng. K. Kwong, c Townsend, b	17
Smith	17
H. Ching, c Page, b Smith	15
M. C. Lee, c Hartree, b Smith	0
M. C. Yew, b Baker	0
H. F. Un, b Baker	2
A. J. Kew, c Dix, b Smith	2
Mok. Hing, b Baker	2
G. Lam, b Smith	4
R. Chan, not out	4
Extras	8
Total	73

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Corpl. Smith	10	3	37	7
Gr. Palmer	4	0	14	0
Lt. Baker	5	1	14	3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

1ST DIVISION.

R.E. v. K.S.L.I.

These teams met on the Club Ground, in the Hongkong League. The Shropshires were distinctly unlucky to lose. It was a good, fast game throughout, with plenty of excitement in it, and it was not till about half a minute from time that the Engineers turned what at one time looked like a very easy win for the R.S.L.I. into a victory for themselves. The Shropshires kicked off, and mid-field got away, but finished by kicking out. The Shropshires forced a corner, but Henn also kicked past the post. Millard then tried a shot, but the ball went many yards wide. Following this, the K.S.L.I. got away and nearly managed to score. Peplow got hurt and had to retire for a time, but reappeared before his absence had seriously handicapped his side. Williams, who played a tremendous game at centre half for the Shropshires, then put in a lovely long shot, which missed the bar by about an inch. The Sappers next took a short turn of pressing, but the Shropshires came back again, and Pritchards nearly scored with a fine shot. Scott made an opening for Townsend, but Wall rendered it non-effective, while the same player also stopped White shortly afterwards, when that player was nearly through. Offside interfered with the game hereabouts, in fact it rather spoiled the game all through, both teams going in for the one back game, with the result that the whistle was constantly blowing just as things were getting exciting. This rather spoilt the game from a spectator's point of view. White broke through and looked a certain scorer, but fell heavily in the goal-mouth and Pritchards cleared. Millard then skied a ball, which curled in dropping and hit the bar. A corner followed, but Pearce kicked behind. The Infantrymen then forced a corner and Scott, in trying to clear, conceded another. The Shropshires were conceding the R.E. goal, when Bradcock put in a nice centre and Pritchards headed a beautiful goal. The Sappers then went away, and the Shropshires' custodian, apparently forgetting the altered rule, handled the ball outside the penalty area. The free kick which followed was dangerous, but the K.S.L.I. got it away. Just before half-time a fine centre from Pearce nearly scored.

After the interval a nice swinging pass gave Bradcock a chance, but he centred on to Coxon's foot, with the inevitable result. Blumfield stopped a dangerous movement of the Sappers' left wing, and a miskick by Coxon nearly let the enemy in. Scott fouled Wall, and was promptly cautioned. Morris, who was playing a good game at half for the Shropshires, tried a long shot which just went wide. The K.S.L.I. then got around the R.E. goal, and for some time were absolute masters of the situation. Wilkinson saved from all angles and was only beaten once, when, to the consternation of the Shropshires, Pritchards, who sent in the shot, was ruled offside. The Engineers scored their two goals from break-aways. The first fell to Millard, who put in a fine shot from the ring wing, which the Shropshires' goalkeeper apparently misjudged. The second goal, also, came from a pass by Millard, which White, being as usual in the right place, turned into the net with his head. Almost immediately after the kick-off which followed this goal, the whistle blew for time. Result:—R.E., 2; K.S.L.I., 1. Teams:—

R.E.—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Brennan, Boff and Richards; Millard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.
K.S.L.I.—Pritchards; Clayton and Wall; Morris, Williams and Henn; Bradcock, Machin, Pritchards, Wassell, and Peplow.
Referee—Mr. Banks.

NAVY v. H.K.F.C.

Very little interest was taken in this game on the Navy Ground, only about twenty spectators being present. By winning the match the Club have secured a good position at top of the H.K. League table, being the only team not yet defeated. Their nearest rivals are the R.E., who are a point behind and have played one more match.
The Club soon got to work and Chassels spoiled an otherwise good effort by shooting wide. They forced a couple of corners, but failed to take full advantage of them. The Sailors got away, and Stalker came into prominence with a good clearance. A bouncing shot from the Club looked dangerous, Crocker appearing to misjudge it, but it was safely steered away. Mahoney and Daniels were working the ball down to the other end very nicely when Stalker popped in and relieved the situation with a big kick. Daniels was doing good work for the Navy and was often dangerous, and it took Robinson, who also played a splendid game at half-back, all his time to look after him. Hopper was pulled up for handling when he seemed likely to score. The Club forwards were kept well in hand by the Navy defence in this half, Fleming, at right back, being especially good. There was no score at half-time.

The Navy got more into their stride in the second half, and their forwards, led by Hopper, often looked dangerous, but somehow they never managed to put the finishing touch on. Still, they caused the Club defence a lot of trouble. An effort by Rodger relieved the pressure, and play was transferred to the other end. After several efforts by different players, Chassels managed to beat Crocker with a shot that the custodian just reached with his foot but failed to clear. The sailors would have done better if they had given their wings more chance, Hopper, one of their best men, being left for long periods without a pass of any sort. Crocker saved a good shot which followed a corner, and shortly afterwards the Club again got past the Navy defence, and Rodger added a second

goal. The Navy made great efforts to stave off defeat, but the local defence was pretty sound and no goals were forthcoming, the game thus ending in a win for the Club by two goals to nil.

Teams:—
H.K.F.C.—Goldenberg; Railton and Stalker; Robinson, Stewart and Ralston; Rawlinson, Chassels, Walker, McTavish and Rodger.
Navy.—Crocker; Fleming and Moore; Cornish, Martin and Biggs; Hopper, Palmer, Ridgway, Mahoney, Daniels.
Referee—Mr. Bowles.

2ND DIVISION.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. 88TH COY.

Though the football grounds at the Valley have been roped in the spectators at this match on Saturday calmly stepped over the ropes in some cases using the posts, which are intended to keep the ropes up, to lean against.

The game was fast and attracted a large number of spectators, and it was rather a surprise when the 88th Company emerged victorious. The South China Athletic were rather unlucky to lose, as the only goal of the match was scored by one of their own players in an endeavour to clear. The Athletic were the only undefeated team in the second division, and the championship should now be a very open affair, with about six teams in the running. Referee—Mr. Ball.

87TH COY. R.G.A. v. R.E. (R.)

It was expected that this game would be even, if not very brilliant, and expectations were thoroughly justified, for, after the teams had struggled for the allotted time with honours about evenly divided, the game ended in a goalless draw. Referee—Mr. Wells.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY OF MR. R. A. LAWSON.

The Shanghai Golf Club Championship was decided on December 10th at the Kiangwan course when Mr. A. Wragge met Mr. R. A. Lawson, who had beaten Mr. G. F. Browne in the semi-final tie. The weather conditions were ideal except for cold, a factor which undoubtedly had a great effect on the attendance of spectators, which was not so good as in previous years. Wragge was generally regarded as the favourite and his defeat, 4 and 3, came somewhat as a surprise to many who had followed his form.

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. A. G. Stephen, President of the Club, presented the cup to the winner and congratulated him upon his victory. As had happened for some time past, the favourite had not won championship honours since Mr. Lawson won it because it would have done for a player who was a new-comer and had not yet served his apprenticeship amongst them to have won (laughter).

A silver cup was also presented to Mr. Wragge, who was congratulated upon the fine game he had played.
Mr. Wragge thanked Mr. Stephen for presenting the cups and Mr. Crewe-Read for umpiring.

SHIPPING BOOM TO LAST SIX MONTHS.

BARON KONDO'S WARNING TO N.Y.K. SHAREHOLDERS.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at Tokyo on November 29th, after some discussion a dividend at the rate of 28 per cent. was approved.
Baron Kondo, the president of the big Japanese Steamship Company, attributed the large profits of the company to the increase in freight rates caused by the shortage of bottoms due to the war, and expressed the opinion that boom conditions would last until the next meeting, but pointed out that the great increase in the price of coal and other necessities would cut into the profits for the next term.

As a whole the trade may be as prosperous as ever during next year (said the president), but it must be borne in mind when considering the position of shipping companies that, owing to the abnormal advance in wages and fuel, the running expenses of the companies will greatly increase, and, in consequence, minimize the income of the lines generally. In the case of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for instance, ¥4,500,000 more will have to be paid for coal during the next half-year.

TONNAGE ON THE DOWN GRADE.

The tonnage of the world's mercantile marine is on the decline at present, continued the speaker. According to latest investigations the total tonnage of the world's mercantile marine is estimated at 45,247,724 tons against 45,403,999 tons a year ago. Thus the gross decline in the figure for the past twelve months comes up to 156,275 tons. Further, taking into account the enemy ships held up, the tonnage of ships held back from trade is estimated at 42 per cent. of the whole tonnage of the mercantile marine of the world registered previous to the war.
However, this loss in the mercantile fleet is being rapidly made good. According to the latest report to hand, Great Britain has drawn up a plan to build 5,000,000 tons of shipping, while Italy will build ships aggregating 1,500,000 tons. Even Germany will construct new ships with a combined tonnage of 650,000 tons. Here, if the plans of the different shipping lines be carried out, ships with a combined tonnage of 400,000 tons will be afloat very shortly.

Thus the world's mercantile marine is recovering its strength at a rapid rate, and once the war is brought to an end all the ships held up will reappear on the seas to resume their trade, but international commerce will not expand at such a pace. Therefore, it is open to question whether the present prosperity of the shipping trade can be maintained long after the close of the war.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A JAPANESE VIEW OF GERMANY.

AN "OVERRATED" NATION.

Rear-Admiral Akiyama, who recently returned to Japan from Europe, where he visited the firing lines, related to the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, on Nov. 28th, the impressions gained during his tour. In the course of his address Admiral Akiyama said:—

WEAKNESS IN GERMAN TRAITS.

"It is held by many people that the Germans are a great nation capable of most extraordinary things. This is, however, a mistake. It is true that they excel in studying things in a systematic manner, but they lack common-sense and the ability to accommodate themselves to circumstances. In this respect they are below the general level. As a striking illustration of this defect may be cited the invasion of Belgium. Even among the German military men there were some, like General von der Goltz, who opposed the invasion of Belgium, as it would involve Germany in delicate international complications. The Germans, however, lacked sufficient tact to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and stuck to the line of strategy that had been decided on many years previously, the result being the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany. There is one admirable point in the German character—that of unquestioning obedience. This trait of the Germans enables them to consolidate their power of combination, and make them very strong in the field. The Germans, however, have now lost almost all their well-trained troops, and the necessary war supplies are rapidly running short, with no means of replenishing them.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN GERMANY.

With regard to the financial condition of Germany, who is on the verge of bankruptcy. Before the war the annual revenue of Germany was put at 20,000,000,000 mark, most of which was brought by the shipping and foreign trade. These sources of revenue, however, have now been cut off the effective blockade of the Allies' navies, and the German people are obliged to fall back upon their savings for their living as well as the prosecution of the war. The savings of the people, however, have now been practically exhausted, owing to the repeated raising of war loans, and they will not be able to raise any further loans. The German Government has issued paper currency to the tune of something like 18,000,000,000 mark, against a specie reserve of 2,500,000,000 mark. The result has been loss of financial credit and an extraordinary rise in the price of general commodities. Lately it has been reported that Germany has been importing specie from Austria-Hungary for the purpose of replenishing the depleted treasury. If this is true, Germany will have to hold this responsible for the readjustment of the paper currency in Austria-Hungary in future. In these circumstances it may be said that a financial crisis is staring Germany in the face.

FINANCIAL POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Turning to Great Britain, it will be noted that the determination of the British people to win the war is very firm and unflinching. Needless to say, Great Britain is maintaining her supremacy on the sea. Owing to the ascendancy of the Navy, British maritime trade has been unaffected by the war. Although two-thirds of the British mercantile fleet has been requisitioned for war purposes, the remaining vessels are earning a profit three times the amount they used to make before the outbreak of hostilities. Great Britain, financially speaking, stands in a much more favourable position than Germany, and has a proportionately stronger power of endurance."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

CASES IN COURT.

Staff Inspectors Wilden, Clarke and Lanigan are prepared to assist any Police Reservist in the conduct of a case in Court. Members may always find at least one of these officers at the Imports and Exports Office, at 9-9-50 morning, or may telephone (No. 59).

POLICE SCHOOL.

Monday, December 18th.—Class I. (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Tuesday, December 19th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).
Thursday, December 21st.—Class III. (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, December 22nd.—Class IV. (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).

SERVICE BOARD.

Thursday, December 21st.—No. 2 Company, Band and Orchestra.
Friday, December 22nd.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons and Water Police.
Wednesday, December 27th.—No. 3 Company, Bagpipers and Drummers.
Thursday, December 28th.—No. 4 Company, Ambulance Platoon, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Motor Patrols.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

No. 1 Company and Maxim Gunners (including medical exemptions) will return their rifles to the Armoury between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. as follows:—
Tuesday, December 19th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and Maxim Gunners.
Friday, December 22nd.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sections.
Each man must attach to his rifle a tab bearing his name, collar number and Section.
(Sgd.) F. C. Jeskin.
D.S.P. (R.)

Baron Kondo emphasized the fact that the best brains must prepare against this after-war change in trade, and the success or otherwise of the measure thus devised is the pivot on which the fortune of the lines turns. The P. & O. S.N. Company, for example, is pushing on with its plans for after-the-war, but the steps being taken are kept secret.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The Chancellor, in his speech at the Congregation last Thursday, said: "The Arts course is conducted on principles having for their object a training for a commercial and administrative career."

This I consider quite sound in view of modern requirements, but I should like to make a suggestion in regard to this course. It seems to me that no course of training with the above object in view can possibly be complete unless it includes elementary Natural Science.

The neglect of even the rudiments of science by our Administrators has been of great value to Germany during the present war. This is well seen in the tardy declaration of cotton as contraband and in the speech of Sir Edward (now Viscount) Grey, fifteen months after war began, that it had recently been discovered that glycerin (which is necessary for explosives) could be obtained from fats. We had been letting fats go into Germany to be made into explosives for killing our manhood, merely because our administrators were ignorant of one of the most elementary facts of science.

The same ignorance and lack of interest in science by our commercial men is largely responsible for much of our trade going to Germany, and prevents them understanding or appreciating the points of view of their scientific experts. For the above reasons I should like to advocate the incorporation into the Arts course of an obligatory training in Elementary Natural Science.

I do not advocate advanced science, or any special branch, but only such a training as will enable the student to appreciate what he sees around him and to understand some of the elementary workings of nature.

For example, the course would include the nature and uses of the different natural and commercial substances, the simple chemical and physical laws (i.e. laws of nature) and applications of them. For a student taking economics, the first of these appears to me to be absolutely necessary; or else he will be dealing with substances of whose use and composition he knows nothing.

This knowledge would also make a dry subject much more interesting. In a vast country like China, where scientific advice is not everywhere obtainable, even this elementary knowledge of science might easily make the difference between an efficient and inefficient administrator.

I shall probably be told that an Arts course is not the proper place for science, but I would point out, in answer to this, that this course does not intend to be a pure Arts course, but has a definite utilitarian object in view. This object, I maintain, would be more efficiently obtained by taking the course suggested above.

Thanking you for the loan of your columns.

Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

Hongkong, December 16th, 1916.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

GEES.

A Chinese who was in unlawful possession of 50 geese, which he sold to various shops, was sent to prison for six months with hard labour.

REVENUE OFFICER CHARGED.

The case was adjourned in which a Chinese Revenue Officer is charged with demanding money by menaces while in the public service.

THEFTS FROM NAVAL YARD.

A remand was granted in a case in which two Chinese are charged with stealing a quantity of metal and other material from the Royal Naval Dockyard. The property was found concealed in lighters.

PICKPOCKET.

A Chinese who was charged with stealing a silver watch from the pocket of another Chinese who was engaged in helping an old man into a ricksha at the time of the theft was sent to prison for two days and ordered to receive ten strokes with the birch.

THE CLUB LUSITANO.
JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The Club Lusitano was the scene of festivity on Saturday on the occasion of the jubilee of the institution, which was inaugurated on the 17th December, 1866. The management, rightly considering that the event was one worthy of celebration, appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements, under the Chairmanship of Senhor E. H. D'Aquino, I.S.O., the only member of the Club to-day who was connected with it fifty years ago. The other members of the committee were: Senhores A. P. Guterres (vice president), J. L. de S. Alves, F. Azevedo, E. Pereira, F. J. V. Jorge, G. A. Yvanovich, J. J. Leiria, V. F. V. Ribeiro, L. D'Almada e Castro, A. M. R. Pereira, F. A. V. Ribeiro, J. C. D'Almeida, A. F. B. Silva Netto, B. M. C. da Cunha, J. C. Barretto, P. A. Rosario, C. A. da Rosa, Dr. F. M. Graca Ozorio and A. E. S. Alves (secretary).

The Club premises were beautifully decorated for the occasion. The balcony on the main front of the building, besides being tastefully festooned with flowers and foliage, was surmounted by a stand bearing the dates, 1866-1916 picked out in gas jets, with the Club's crest, similarly treated, in the centre. When lit up at night the illumination was very pretty and effective. The interior was also floridly decorated. A large number of invitations were issued, and at the appointed hour the guests practically filled the spacious and beautiful ballroom of the Club. Lady May graced the function with her presence, accompanied by Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane, private secretary to H.E. the Governor, who, on account of a long-standing engagement, was unable to be present. Bishop Pozzoni, and Senhor José C. de Obaldia, Acting Portuguese Consul, were also among the visitors.

Lady May was received by Senhor D'Aquino, and, after introductions, was escorted to a seat of honour at the head of the room, in the midst of a number of prominent Portuguese ladies, where she was welcomed by the President in the name of the Club.

Senhor D'Aquino, after expressing, on behalf of the Committee and members of the Club, their regret at the Governor's absence, said that he and all the members of the Club felt it a great honour that Lady May had graced their "At Home" with her presence. (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. D'Aquino gave a short history of the Club. He said:—It was in the year 1864 that a few members of our community conceived the idea of starting a club of their own in this Colony. The idea materialised, and, in December of the same year, the foundation-stone was laid upon this site by the then Governor of Macao, Conselheiro Coelho do Amaral, and two years later this building was completed. On the 17th of December, 1866, the inauguration ceremony took place. The hall held under this roof on that occasion was attended by a large and representative gathering. Among others present were the Governors of Hongkong and Macao, as well as most of the leading members of the communities in these sister colonies. The theatre that adjoined this building was for many years the only one in Hongkong, and many were the performances held here both by our own amateurs and the amateurs of the British community. This Club had its "ups and downs," among the worst of the latter being the sacrifice of the theatre some years after the Club came into existence. The speaker then mentioned the amalgamation of the libraries of the Bibliotheca Portuguesa and Lusitana within the premises of the Club, and, more recently, the meeting of a large section of the Portuguese community when the Associação Portuguesa de Socorro Mutuo was formed. He also recalled the fact that many distinguished personages, at one time and another, had been entertained in the building. Mr. d'Aquino, in the name of the Committee and members of the Club, thanked His Lordship the Bishop, Lady May, and the whole company for their presence. He availed himself of the opportunity to thank the members of the Club, on his own behalf, for the honour they had done him in electing him President of that day's celebrations, and in conclusion, wished the Club a very prosperous future. (Applause.)

Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane acknowledged the compliment on behalf of Lady May. After expressing the regret of H.E. the Governor at being unable to accept the Committee's kind invitation, he said that Lady May had asked him to say that it was a great pleasure to her to meet them. (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG AND SMALL-POX.
BODY DUMPED IN A GUTTER.

The Chinese are still dumping the bodies of those of their family who die from small-pox. At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday a Chinese was charged with dumping the body of his seventeen-year-old son.

Inspector Kent remarked that death had obviously taken place from small-pox.

Defendant said that when he and his son were together on the s.s. *Kut Lee* there was still a flicker of life in his son. When they got ashore, the son died on the wharf.

An Indian constable said he saw the defendant put the body in the gutter and walk away.

Inspector Kent said he did not believe defendant's story about the son coming from the boat, for no steamer arrived so late as midnight, and no captain would bring a person so obviously suffering from the disease.

Defendant said that he had received a verbal message that his son was going to arrive and he (defendant) came down from An Tau, to meet him.

Mr. Melbourne considered the case a serious one and inflicted a fine of \$200.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Gazette containing the following list, which shows the present constitution of the Board of Examiners:—The Director of Education, Chairman; The Secretary for Chinese Affairs; The Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; The Deputy Superintendent of Police; The Assistant Superintendent of Police; The Assistant District Officer for the Southern District of the New Territories; Rev. T. W. Pearce, Rev. H. R. Wells, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. D. W. Trautman, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. N. G. Nolan and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-Pak. The first six are *ex officio* members, while those marked with an asterisk are members of the Sub-Committee for the examination of subordinate officers of the Police and Gael in English, Chinese, and Hindustani.

HONGKONG HARBOUR
REGULATIONS.

The following additional notice is published in the Gazette with reference to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong as amended in the Government Notification No. 522 of 1st December, 1916, and which are being brought into force at official daylight on 1st January, 1917:—

"Steam launches wishing to go to Tsim Wan for shelter may, on obtaining permission from the Senior Naval Officer, proceed there North of Stonecutters and East of Chung Hue (O.X.O. informing B.C.S.C.) but on returning to harbour they are to pass West Hue and conform to the Traffic Regulations.

The harbour boundaries are:—West.—A line drawn North-West by North from the Eastern end of Eastern Dyeing Company's Factory building to the South-East extreme of Little Green Island, thence a line South 75 degrees West to South-Western extreme of Green Island to Western extreme of Stonecutters and thence to Torpedo Pier at Lai-chi-kok, (North 11 degrees East). All bearings are magnetic.

on this historic occasion. A Club which had been in existence for a period of fifty years, as this one had, was not only a subject for congratulation, but in Hongkong it must be absolutely unique. He did not know how old the Hongkong Club was, but if it had been fifty years in existence—which he doubted—it certainly had not always been located in the same building, as the Club Lusitano had been. (Applause.) The members had to congratulate themselves on that most interesting record. They had heard Senhor D'Aquino hint at several historic meetings that had taken place in that building. It was none of their patry modern structures, but a sound, solidly-built house, of which anybody and everybody might be proud; and he wished all modern architects would draw their plans on the lines of the old houses. They were more lasting and certainly more pleasing to live in and to see. (Applause.)

The ladies were entertained to tea in the dining-room, after which a return was made to the ballroom, where the formal proceedings were terminated. Senhor José C. D'Almeida, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Lady May, said her presence amongst them was only another proof of the kindly interest which she, as the first lady in the Colony, took in all classes of the community. (Applause.)

Lady May—Thank you all very much for your very kind welcome to-day. I was so sorry that the Governor was not able to come. I have enjoyed my visit to this old, historic building. I wish you a very pleasant evening and your Club a very prosperous time in the future. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers were enthusiastically accorded Lady May as she left the building.

During the proceedings the band of the 18th Infantry, under the baton of Mr. Furiado, discoursed popular selections of music.

Later in the evening the members of the Club and their lady friends joined in a supper and dance.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
A CORPS MAGAZINE.

The Hongkong Police Reserve, which has now a strength of 588 (all ranks), and the members of which have performed 40,000 patrol shifts up-to-date, has given further evidence of its undoubted enterprise by publishing a Corps magazine, the opening number of which is just to hand. The first issue is a bright and entertaining production which should make a strong appeal to the members of the Reserve. An editorial note informs readers that the foremost object of *The Police Reserve Gazette* is to forge a new link, binding members of the Reserve together in bonds of mutual sympathy and interest. A common desire to render service to the Colony has brought into being a body of some 600 men, of varying races, ideals and interests. The very size of the force, and the variety of its duties, inevitably mean that many of its members are relative strangers to one another. The *Gazette* will bridge the gulf, enabling a free exchange of ideas, and leading to a better understanding between the different sections of the Corps. That is its primary function.

One of the contributors to the initial number of the *Gazette* is A.E. the Governor, who gives some sound advice to Police Reservists. He says that the Force has been "successful beyond anticipation," and, at another stage in the article comments as follows:—"Strict discipline is one of the first essentials. The orders of superior officers must be unquestioningly obeyed. The control of temper is absolutely necessary—a policeman who cannot keep his temper is unworthy of his trust. Remember that the primary duty of police is to prevent crime. A policeman should never be tempted to permit the commission of crime in order to gain the credit of getting what policemen call 'a case.' Lastly, on all occasions a policeman must be careful to speak the 'truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.' From the witness-box the evidence of police carries extraordinary weight, due to the fact of the confidence the public reposes in the police. Therefore, in all cases remember that your duty is to tell all you know, whether it tells against or for the prisoner. With the finding of the magistrate or jury you have no concern; that is their responsibility. With the few words of advice I wish the Police Reserve every success on their new venture of instituting a chronicle of their life."

Among the other contributors are Sir Williams Rees Davies (the Chief Justice), who deals with "the Police and the Law," Capt. Champkin (H.K.V.R.), who recounts a true pirate story of the past; and an interesting article on Chinese Marriages by Inspector Wong Kwong-tin. On the lighter side there are many amusing little skits at the expense of various members of the Police Reserve.

It should be mentioned that all the work involved in the publication of the magazine, apart from the actual cost of production, is given *gratis*, and, in view of the fact that the *Gazette* will be sold for 20 cents a copy, there is no reason to anticipate anything but success for the latest addition to Hongkong's journalistic ventures. The first issue has set a high standard, and it is incumbent upon the members of the Corps who possess any literary aptitude to place it at the disposal of the Editor as frequently as possible.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

LACK OF ANIMATION

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPTUM.

The stocks on December 14th, were 330 chests of Patna, 123 of Benares, 219 of Malwa, and 24 Persian and Turkish. In uncertified Bengal opium the balance of stocks on December 14th, was 92 chests of Patna and 115 chests of Benares.

EXPORTS.

The feathers market is very quiet, and no sales are reported. There is a small business passing in Ginger, but no business in Galangal. The Cassia (Oil) trade is easier but there is no business passing. There is nothing doing in Star Aniseed Oil and no change in the innimate condition of the Star Aniseed and Ground Nuts trade. The condition of the Yunnan Tin trade reveals no change. There is a small business doing in Bristles.

IMPORTS.

The Cotton Yarn market generally has ruled quiet, and the demand has been small, due to the sharp decline in American Cotton and the rise in exchange. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$110/132, No. 12s at \$120/131, No. 16s at \$137/132, No. 20s at \$140/173. Arrivals 10,500 bales, Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 700 bales. Unsold stock 12,000 bales. Bargain 18,000 bales. There is a small demand for Woolens, but no market for Raw Cottons. Apart from a good demand for Tinplates, which have touched \$16.50 per box, business continues dull. Lead has firmed up, but few sales are reported. Nails are extremely quiet. There are still large quantities to be cleaned. Quotations from London and America are firm, advances having to be reported in most lines. There is no trade passing in Yellow Metal, and no change in the stagnant condition of business in Petroleum Products. As to Coals, prices have advanced since the last report, but there are no sales to record. The local sugar market is very dull, the demand for Browns being mainly due to export to the North. There are no local stocks of Saltpetre.

FLOUR.

American Market: No advices, and no sales to Far East. Australia: Market strong. It is believed that export is prohibited except to England, etc. Locally Dead market. Little demand. Singapore has been relieving this market of some of the old stock. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.00; American Cut off, \$3.49; American Straight, \$3.35; Shanghai Flour, 3/-3.05.

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THE WAR.

THE GREAT FRENCH VICTORY: GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS BY EYE-WITNESSES.

THE GREEK CRISIS STILL ACUTE.

THE PEACE NOTES DESPATCHED.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKES AVERTED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT. BOMBING PARTY FOILED.

LONDON, December 17th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—A small enemy bombing party was caught by our barrage last night, to the north of Hill 60, on the Ypres salient.

We bombarded trenches to the north of Hulluch and to the east of Neuve Chapelle.

THE FRENCH VICTORY AT VERDUN.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, December 17th.

Reuter's correspondent at Verdun writing on the 16th inst., says:—I witnessed the battle. It was a clear winter morning. The battlefield was soaked with many weeks' rain, and the ground was in a condition to prove most exhausting for infantry. In front of me was the long wheel-backed line on Pepper Hill height, 336 metres in length, and on the right of it was the flat, battered crest of Douaumont, on which huge German shells were bursting. Between Pepper Hill and Froideterre Ridge, of which Douaumont is the highest point, stood out the ridge of Louvemont, which no one expected to be captured to-day. The attack on Pepper Hill was carried out with the chronometric precision characteristic of the new French battle tactics.

The French infantry rushed on with absolute confidence, advancing on the very edge of their artillery barrage. As they crossed to the German trenches one saw clearly, as at a training demonstration, from the rear, an unbroken line of milky smoke-bursts, marking the grenade barrage by which the infantry sought to smother the enemy resistance before leaping on him at close quarters. Moving hands of fire and flying steel moved steadily up the great shoulder of the hill, unchecked by the Boches. Where one line was smoke-blocked another crept up on the left or right, and soon the whole line would be reprogressing. In an hour the German barrage had retreated to the far side of the crest, and in less than two hours the whole position was captured. By midnight 1,200 prisoners and a number of guns had been taken here.

Already other lines of smoke were launched from Douaumont, which was continuously smoking like a volcano under German shell-bursts, and from Froideterre. Climbing up the face of the Louvemont Height by a similar sloop the French troops captured Bezonvaux Work. It was a glorious day for the aviators, who, flying low over the advancing lines, were returning with exact information of the progress of the attack and pursuing and machine-gunning the fleeing Boches at a height of 600 feet. The German air service was apparently paralyzed. Reuter's correspondent was four hours in the field and did not see a single enemy aeroplane. The victory is strategically important, depriving the enemy of most valuable observation posts.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PARIS, December 17th.

An Eye-Witness of the fighting at Verdun says that the ground won on the 24th October was so broken that it had to be transformed into a workshop to construct 30 miles of road necessary for

next offensive. The artillery was brought close to the lines with the object of regulating the fighting. The weather further delayed the attack, but it cleared after a night of rain and snow. Our guns silenced the enemy artillery an hour before the attack. We destroyed the villages of Vaucherauville, Louvemont Works, Houdaumont, and Bezonvaux. The last-mentioned was almost empty. Seven deserters appeared at our lines on the eve of the attack, the remnant of a German company. Unprecedented rapidity and enthusiasm characterised the movements of our infantry, and obstacles like ravines were cleared in the swiftest manner. All our objectives were attained by the hour fixed. The Germans must have felt up to the last uncertain as to the point of attack. They certainly expected it on the left side of the Meuse, as it was there they chiefly barraged.

THE GENERALS IN THE BIG SUCCESSES.

PARIS, December 16th.

The newspapers state that General Nivelle organised, General Petain directed, and General Tanguin led yesterday's attack at Verdun. One result of the operations, in which half-a-dozen Divisions participated, was that the French regained the loftiest hill in the district, which the Germans had been using for observation posts. The French captured 75 guns and destroyed many others.

FOUR DIVISIONS BEAT FIVE.

LONDON, December 16th.

A French *communiqué* states that the four French Divisions which yesterday attacked between the Meuse and Woivre defeated five German Divisions, of which all the regiments were in action, and took prisoners from every one. The enemy did not counter-attack during the night.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS SUCCESS.

PARIS, December 17th.

A *communiqué* states:—Following up our success on the right of the Meuse, we progressed in Caurieres Wood and captured the village of Bezon Vaux. A violent German attack at Pepper Hill at the close of yesterday was decisively repulsed. We maintained the whole of our new front. The prisoners flowing in up till now exceed 9,000, including 250 officers. The material which fell into our hands is still uncounted, but 81 guns were captured or destroyed.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AEROPLANES.

EFFECTIVE BOMB WORK IN SERBIA.

LONDON, December 16th.

An Admiralty report states that naval aeroplanes effectively bombed Razlovi, to the east of Istip in Serbia.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

OUTPOST ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, December 16th.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—Our forces, advancing northwards on both banks of the river Hal, have established an outpost within three-quarters of a mile of the Tigris, to the south of Kut.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREEK CRISIS. ALLIES' DEMANDS ACCEPTED.

ATHENS, December 16th.

The Government have accepted the Allies' demands, and says that orders have already been given regarding the movements of troops and war material and will be carried out as rapidly as possible. The transfer of material northwards will immediately cease.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION.

Regarding the events of the 1st of December, the Government submits its proposal of arbitration. It trusts that the Powers will re-consider their decision to continue the blockade, which is straining the relations and impressing public opinion. In conclusion the Note dwells on the desire of the Government and people for a resumption of the excellent traditional relations with the *Entente*, based upon reciprocal confidence.

THE ALLIES' ULTIMATUM.

ATHENS, December 17th.

There are indications that the Government will accept the Allies' ultimatum in principle.

THE ALLIES' OBJECT.

PARIS, December 17th.

It is stated that the object of the Allies' demands is to prevent large numbers of Greek troops concentrating in Thessaly.

ALLIES WILL ACT WITHOUT DELAY.

PARIS, December 17th.

It is stated that in view of a certain danger the Allies have decided to act without delay in Athens.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ACTIVE. BOMBARD BULGARIAN PORT.

LONDON, December 16th.

A Russian *communiqué* reports minor operations on the Western Carpathian fronts. The enemies' advance in the Oltuz valley was repulsed.

Russian warships bombarded the port of Balchek with a view to the destruction of Bulgarian flour mills.

BOMBARDMENT OF MONASTIR. COPYING HUN METHODS.

LONDON, December 16th.

A Serbian *communiqué* states that the Bulgarians, without military necessity, are bombarding Monastir, killing civilians.

BULGARIANS REPULSED.

LONDON, December 16th.

An official report from Salonika states: An isolated attack on our new positions on the Struma were repulsed.

The Royal Navy shelled hostile entrenchments to the east of Neohori.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND COTTON.

LONDON, December 17th.

Professor Todd, of Nottingham University, in a paper read to the Society of Arts, on the Cotton Shortage, said that India was the only country from which there was any hope of obtaining an early increase of a million bales yearly of new cotton. There was every reason to believe that India could maintain such an increase cumulatively till the present crop was at least doubled.

A RISING IN PORTUGAL. PROMPTLY STAMPED OUT.

LISBON, December 16th.

The Government have promptly stamped out a small rising in four places in the provinces without firing a shot. The ringleaders at Michede and Santos have been arrested. Lisbon is undisturbed.

LIVERPOOL BOILERMAKERS. DECIDE TO RESUME WORK.

LONDON, December 16th.

In response to Mr. Hodge's telegram the Liverpool boilermakers to-day decided to resume work on Monday.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S APPOINTMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Ginnell, Mr. Chamberlain stated that as a Traveller, as an Indian Public Service Commissioner, as a student of Indian affairs, and as a Member of the House of Commons, Lord Ronaldshay had shown himself possessed of quite exceptional qualifications for the post to which he had been appointed. The Government were much gratified that he would be able to accept the post, and were completely confident he would increase therein the high reputation he had already made in other spheres.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS.

COUNT BERNSTORFF INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 17th.

Count Bernstorff, interviewed, indicated that Germany hoped that President Wilson would arrange a Peace Conference at the Hague. He said the peace terms would remain in abeyance until the Plenipotentiaries had assembled.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, December 17th.

The *Daily News* Washington correspondent states that American representatives in Europe have been instructed to confidentially report the real purpose of the German Note and its reception by the *Entente*. If Mr. Lloyd George on Tuesday re-affirms M. Briand's sentiments President Wilson will decline to identify himself with the German proposals. There is no intention of joining other neutrals in addressing the *Entente*.

GERMANY SURPRISED AND MENACING.

AMSTERDAM, December 17th.

The latest German newspapers are surprised at the coolness of the Allies to a peace movement. They are blaming Britain and adopting a menacing tone.

PANIC IN TOKIO.

TOKIO, December 17th.

Germany's peace proposals have been received with surprise. There was a panic on the Stock Exchange. Shipping shares tumbled and others followed. The Stock Exchange was closed until the 16th instant. It is not believed in authoritative circles that the Allies will consider the proposals.

JAPAN'S VIEW.

LONDON, December 17th.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George's official notification of the new Cabinet, the Premier of Japan has telegraphed that he is confident the new Government will prosecute the war with constant determination to secure complete and lasting victory. He rejoices that Lloyd George shares this feeling.

GERMANY CANNOT BE TRUSTED.

NEW YORK, December 17th.

The *New York Times* says that the great obstacle to peace is the deep conviction in belligerents and neutrals alike that Germany cannot be trusted.

THE NOTES DESPATCHED.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.

The Austro-German and Turkish Peace Notes have been despatched to the *Entente* capitals accompanied by any United States expression of opinion.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKES AVERTED.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER IRISH RAILWAYS.

LONDON, December 17th.

Threatened strikes on Irish railways have been averted through an announcement by Mr. Redmond that the Government had decided to take over the Irish railways similarly to those in Britain.

DUTCH STATE LOAN.

THE HAGUE, December 17th.

The First Chamber has unanimously passed a Bill authorising the issue of a 4 per cent. State loan of 125 million florins.

NEW PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

LONDON, December 17th.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Compton-Ricketts has been appointed Paymaster-General.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY. CREATED A K.C.G.

LONDON, December 17th.

Prince Albert has been created a Knight Companion of the Garter on the occasion of his twenty-first birthday.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN BLAIKIE.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, December 17th.

Many representations are being made to the Government urging them to take steps to prevent Captain Blaikie sharing the fate of Captain Fryatt.

DRAFTS ON INDIA. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES SUGGESTED.

LONDON, December 17th.

The *Times* states that in view of the recent great demand for drafts on India, and in consequence of heavy imports and restricted exports, restriction of the sales of drafts will be felt very severely. It is therefore hoped that the India Council will allot a stipulated amount of drafts among the tenderers in proportion to their requirements.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 17th.

Montagu's Report on the Silver Market attributes the strength of the Market to the fall of 218 lakhs in the holding of the Indian Treasury, the greater use of silver currency, the approach of the Chinese New Year preventing sales from China and making possible Chinese purchases in America, the unlikelihood of supplies from China after the New Year, and the possibility of a decrease in the world's production owing to difficulties in connection with Mexican mines.

[Telegram received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an Extra on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

SUNDAY GOLF.

REV. J. K. MACONACHIE'S VIEWS.

The Rev. J. K. Maconachie preached on "The Sunday Question" at the Union Church yesterday morning, his remarks being based on the text—"I was in the spirit on the Lord's Day." (Rev. i. 10).

The rev. gentleman said that where the "Rest Day" (Sunday) was mispent and dissipated its purpose of fitting us for six days' work could not be attained. Monday morning had an unfortunate reputation in too many circles. The "Rest Day" was meant to be spent quietly, sacredly, happily, remembering that man does not live by work alone nor for it alone.

THE "SCOTCH SUNDAY."

The old-fashioned Sunday, as it is called (proceeded the preacher), was too often a day of gloom. Those of us who remember it can testify to that. But still I do not suppose any of us likes to hear it caricatured, as it very often is, especially when it is called the "Scotch Sunday," which it is not exclusively by any means. Well do I remember those Sundays in early days. They were strict, though not in my own home the very strictest. The children were very much kept in and kept quiet; reading was restricted; play forbidden. There were a good many dull hours, and we did not see the reason of a good many things which had to be done or left undone.

But when I look back on those days and try to estimate the real effect of them I cannot say with any conviction that it would have been well had they been greatly different. I remember how it was in the little kirk at the top of the brae, where my father ministered in bleak Aberdeenshire. Eleven o'clock drew near and old Mary Anderson—who could remember every head of the longest sermon, and would have thought a sermon without heads as odd as a comet without a tail—appeared and opened the door. The "souter" and the smith strolled up from the near-by hamlet; crofters made their ways across the fields, and from far and near drove in the farmers' gigs and dog-carts, carrying father and mother and a handsome overload of sturdy lads and sassy lasses, scattered, many of them, over the wide face of the world to-day, but wherever they are, living out the habits of self-reliance, perseverance and probity which they learned in no small degree from the discipline of the very "Scotch Sabbath," which every thirsty tourist, vexed because he finds the publichouses closed to him, anathematizes. We do not seek to have the old customs back just as they were; but we will not anathematize them. And when we hear them sneered at we may ask for proof that they had not better results on human character than the average modern Sunday.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

I cannot lay down the law in detail as to other people's lives and do not presume to coerce their consciences, but I will venture to give some suggestions as to how a Christian Sunday may be wisely spent. For one thing, people should go to church. I know as well as anybody that church-going is not everything; that some people who do not go to church may be better than some who do—I know that and all the other things that are said on the subject. But if you believe in God you should make public confession of it, and if you are any sort of Christian you have no right to weaken the general Christian testimony by abstention. After that may I advise that the day be spent quietly? I do not mean dumbly and glumly, but I do mean with one's neighbours, whose principles and even prejudices should be respected. I think-organized amusements should be avoided—tournaments, regattas, large parties, expeditions involving long journeys and protracted absence from home. Such affairs entail work both before and after, their effect on the community is not good, and their general atmosphere is one in which your souls, if you have any regard for them, are pretty certain to be drawn away from higher things and to lose any sacred impressions they may have received earlier in life.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR GOLFERS.

I suppose anyone speaking on this subject at the present time will be expected to say something about early services specially held for golfers. I do so with reluctance, because it touches something done by our neighbours, and part of our duty to our neighbour is to assume ordinarily that he knows his own business best. Still, it is everybody's business, for the Lord's Day amongst us. Besides that, direct invitations to attend these services have been sent to golf players who belong to this congregation, which, of course, is an indirect invitation to forsake their own Church. That must be somebody's blunder, but it is one that should not have been made, neither should an advertisement of such services be displayed in club-houses, which are not denominational property. But now, don't you think we are losing our sense of proportion about this game, imported from the country of the "Scotch Sabbath" and now playing a large part in the destruction of the very idea of a Sabbath? It seems to rule our Colony. After bread and butter it is the main consideration. Public worship may go on, but the game must. The game's the thing! I want to be fair. I do not suppose that is in the mind of those who

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.

SENHOR GOMES' VISIT.

Senhor Carlos Gomes, President of the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce and a representative of Portugal at the late International Conference in Paris, returned to Lisbon on November 14th, on the conclusion of a visit to Great Britain, the primary object of which (says Reuter) was to bring about a closer commercial understanding between England and Portugal.

During his stay in London he placed a detailed statement of his views before the Chambers of Commerce. As a result of his efforts it has been decided to form a committee with a view to uniting the work of existing institutions, and to encourage a closer study of prevailing conditions, both as regards Portuguese trade in England and also British trade with Portugal, and thus to bring into practical effect the recommendations of the Paris Conference.

Sir A. K. Rolit, presiding at a farewell luncheon given to Senhor Gomes by the Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce at Claridge's Hotel, recalled the long alliance between Portugal and England, and expressed satisfaction that Portuguese forces were ready again to fight shoulder to shoulder with us on the battlefields of Europe. If our trade supremacy in Portugal had been struck at by Germany it must be remembered that a state of things had existed in which differential treatment was favourable to Germany. Now, thanks to work by representatives on both sides, among them Senhor Gomes, a commercial treaty had been framed which substituted justice and opportunity for privilege.

Senhor Gomes, who spoke in French, said that in the early part of the 19th century, English commerce was established at Lisbon in all its strength. In recent years Great Britain had been preoccupied with the extension of her Colonial Empire. The friendship between Great Britain and Portugal had been kept up, but there was now much room for the development of both the economic and intellectual relations of the two countries. In the war they were working together. Portugal was not only prepared to make sacrifices in Africa, but was glad to have the honour of appearing in the European theatre of war at the side of her ancient ally. (Cheers.)

FIGHTING GERMAN INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

Speaking at a great gathering in the Town Hall at Petrograd on November 16th, under the auspices of the Society of the British Flag, which has been named the Russo-British Society, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, said:

"The mission of the society is to promote a lasting friendship between the two nations by removing any false conceptions which either may have formed of the other's national idiosyncrasies and policy. It would, however, be no easy task, for Germany has friends in both countries, and in Russia more especially her agents are over endeavouring to poison the mind of the public against Great Britain. In Russia the German agents are saying that she might already have made peace on advantageous terms had not Great Britain prevented it, and that she has absolutely nothing to gain in prolonging the war or sacrificing more of her children's lives if Great Britain alone is to profit from it. Such senseless lies might be treated with the contempt they deserve were they not circulated for the purpose of undermining the Anglo-Russian Alliance and paving the way for a premature peace."

asked for and those who arranged these early services; but that is the impression generally given. No doubt the plan is a well-meant effort to meet people on their own ground, but when we make efforts of that kind we must see they don't involve a lowering of the flag. There are great objections to sectional worship as a regular thing. All classes and ages should worship in common, for in Christ there are no distinctions. Have those who want the special facilities considered the loss and discouragement their absence from the general worship occasions to the cause of Christ? Have they considered the effect in general lowering of tone which this demand for a hasty half-hour in a fortnight at a time which will not interfere with what they really care about is bound to occasion? Do they see that they themselves are in danger of offering to God that which costs them nothing, serving him just according to their own convenience? I have heard a great deal of decision poured out on their action—and that by people who make very little religious profession themselves. I do not echo that, but I do hope that the devotees of the game will consider a little more closely and broadly whether their demand is quite worthy.

A BIT OF "RELIGIOUS PIDGIN." There is nothing new about the idea that a bit of religious pidgin may be got over early in the morning, and the rest of the day be go-as-you-please. It has always been in favour in sacerdotal churches. They must go their way, of course; but that's no reason why we who think differently should suppress our views. And I must say it seems to me a desecration of Christian worship, and especially of the Communion Service, to make it the passport to a day of mere pleasure-taking. You do not make it a *soul's* day in any such way. The deplorable thing is that there should be so little wish to make the day the soul's in any serious sense, and that there should be so evident a desire to let ourselves off as easily as may be—to get our religion out of the way, over and done with for the day; put first in time because it is third or tenth in our interest. That is all as un-Christian as can be. It is essentially Judaism of the Rabbinical kind: working by stint, asking how much and meaning how little. Seek the Lord's spirit if you would keep the Lord's day.

THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PARIS, December 16th.

A communiqué says:—After several days of artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy, in the morning, north of Douaumont, between the Meuse and Woëvre, on a front exceeding ten kilometres. The enemy front was everywhere pierced to a depth of three kilometres. We captured, besides numerous trenches, the villages of Vacherauville and Louvemont and the farms Chamettes, Works Harcourt and Besonvaux. We have not counted all the prisoners but 7,500, including 200 officers, have already passed the collecting stations. We took or destroyed numerous guns, including heavy field pieces and trench guns, besides a great quantity of material. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather the Air Service brilliantly participated in the success, which was complete. The troops are displaying the greatest enthusiasm. The losses were slight.

THE GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, December 16th.

A German evening official message states that strong French attacks east of the Meuse since the forenoon have gained advantages in the direction of Louvemont and Harcourt. Fighting continues.

NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

HAILED AS BEST REPLY TO PEACE PROPOSALS.

LONDON, December 16th.

The success of the great new French offensive at Verdun is hailed with enthusiasm as the best reply to the German peace proposals. It is General Nivelle's first blow since he was appointed generalissimo and surpasses his surprise victory at Verdun on October 24th when he retook Fort Douaumont. The French line now everywhere reaches the German line of February 28th after the first German success. It reaches further at several points towards the original line of February 20th when the great battle began.

The important British successes on the Tigris are also heartening. Railways have been laid down and river transport accumulated since the Fall of Kut and it is hoped that General Maude will be able to advance with more adequate communications than his predecessors.

GERMAN TRENCHES RAIDED.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSS.

LONDON, December 16th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy attack on Les Boeufs was crushed. We raided trenches to the south of Armentières and to the east of Vierstraet. A powerful enemy raiding party endeavoured to enter our line to the south of St. Eloi. The few reaching the trenches were immediately ejected. The enemy's losses were severe.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH ATTACKS REPULSED.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, December 15th.

A German official announcement states:—We repulsed a triple attack to the south-east of Malancourt, while, after a strong preparatory fire, extending far and near, the French attacked in waves at Cote de Poivre, but failed.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DEMANDS UPON GREECE.

FULL REPARATION FOR UNPROVOKED ATTACKS.

PARIS, December 15th.

The Allied ultimatum pointed out that events conclusively proved that neither the King nor the Government had sufficient control of the army to prevent it becoming a menace to peace and to the security of the Allied armies in Macedonia. Therefore the Allies were obliged to demand the carrying out of the movements of troops and material indicated in an earlier message. Furthermore the ultimatum stated that similar movements northward must be stopped. Non-compliance with the demands would be regarded as a hostile act.

The ultimatum announced that Ministers had been instructed to leave Greece unless the communication was fully accepted in twenty-four hours.

The blockade would be maintained pending a full reparation of the recent unprovoked acts by the Greek forces and until sufficient guarantees for the future were given.

GREEK GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS.

ROME, December 16th.

The Greek Government has accepted the ultimatum in its entirety.

SERBIANS FIERCELY ENGAGED.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Serbian official message states that there is fierce fighting north of Budimir.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, December 16th.

A German evening official message says: "Our Dobrudja army is pursuing the enemy who, as a result of our rapid advance in Great Wallachia, evacuated their positions last evening."

BULGARIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, December 16th.

A Bulgarian communiqué announces that Petesti has been occupied.

EARLIER CABLES.

BULGARIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Bulgarian communiqué states:—Our advanced detachments have reached the Bukharest-Petesti Railway. Russian warships bombarded Balchik.

ALLIES' FIRE DISPERSES ENEMY COLUMN.

LONDON, December 15th.

A French communiqué says:—There is intermittent artillery firing on the whole of the Macedonian front, especially in the Doiran region. Our fire dispersed an enemy column north of Monastir. Allied airmen are most active.

RUSSO-ROUMANIANS FALLING BACK.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—Our artillery stopped an attempted advance to the south of Kiselin, and held up an offensive from Grabkova to both sides of the Tarnopol-Zolotchev railway.

The Russo-Roumanians are falling back to Buzeu under pressure. In consequence of this retirement, the troops occupying the River Jalomiza are retiring.

BUZEU CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 15th.

A German official announcement states:—We have captured Buzeu.

SEAPLANES CAUSE EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Admiralty announces that seaplanes, on December 14th, heavily bombed the Kuleh-Burgas Bridge, to the south of Adrianople, doing extensive damage.

ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

ATHENS, December 14th.

A twenty-four hour ultimatum was handed in at three o'clock on December 14th. It demands the withdrawal of the entire force from Thessaly, the transfer of a specified proportion of the force to Peloponnesus, with arms and ammunition. Demands for reparation in connection with the events of December 1 and 2 will follow.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BRITISH RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, December 15th.

An official message from Mesopotamia states that we assumed the offensive on the 13th and 14th inst., effectively bombarding positions at Sannaiyat. We secured the left bank of the Hai river between Atab and Basrugiyeh, crossed to the right bank and penetrated to a depth of one and a half miles. The cavalry cleared the Turks from their trenches at Kalahaji Fahan near Kut-al-Amara. Our casualties were slight.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, December 15th.

An official message states that in East Africa, since the 5th inst., a considerable German force has repeatedly attacked the troops holding Port Kibata, to the south of Rufiji Delta. The attacks were repulsed. There are heavy rains in all zones.

THE CHANGES IN THE FRENCH COMMAND.

LONDON, December 14th.

The Times Military Correspondent says that General Joffre's new position is apparently similar to that of Sir William Robertson in England and that Admiral Gauchet is the leading Gunnery specialist in the French Navy.

Admiral Gauchet is the officer who has replaced Admiral De Fournet in command of the Allied Naval forces in Greek waters.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, December 15th.

Mr. Lloyd George is improving.

AN APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS ALIKE.

PARIS, December 16th.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour, in a letter to the Trades Unions, earnestly and confidently appeals to the workmen's leaders, equally with the employers, to consult him before any industrial crisis is reached.

He points out that it is almost impossible for the Ministry to investigate or conciliate successfully once a cessation of work has occurred.

THE DUMA'S RESOLVE.

WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH ANY NEGOTIATIONS.

PETROGRAD, December 15th.

The Duma has unanimously resolved against entering into any peace negotiations whatever at present.

THE ONLY CHANCE FOR REAL PEACE.

WHEN GERMANY HAS BEEN BEATEN.

PETROGRAD, December 15th.

The Duma's anti-peace resolution states the belief that the proposals are a new proof that the enemy are weakening. Germany's action is regarded as hypocritical. Not counting success, likely the enemy are endeavouring to shift the responsibility of the war on to others. The resolution expresses the conviction that a premature peace would not only be short but would raise up the danger of a new and bloody war. Real peace is only possible after the military power of the enemy has been decisively broken down and after Germany's definite renunciation of the aspirations rendering her blameable for the present struggle.

THE INNER MEANING OF THE PROPOSAL.

NO SURPRISE TO THE ALLIES.

PETROGRAD, December 15th.

The resolution passed by the Duma followed a speech delivered by the Foreign Minister who said that Germany's peace offering had not surprised the Allies. More than once during the war Germany had put out feelers for a separate peace and now, recognising her powerlessness to break the unshakable alliance, she officially proposed peace negotiations. The real meaning of the proposal was to attempt to profit at the last moment from the territorial conquests before Germany's domestic weakness was revealed. Russia indignantly repudiated the mere idea of suspending the struggle against an enemy whose forces were shaken but not broken, an enemy who was seeking a breathing space by a deceitful offer. In inflexible decision Russia was in complete agreement with the Allies. No subterfuge would prevent the carrying on of the war until the enemy was crushed.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT THE FRONT.

GERMANS CHALK PROPOSALS ON BOARDS.

LONDON, December 15th.

Describing the manner in which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement was received at the Front, Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that, in many cases, the earliest intimation to the first line trenches came from the German side where messages were chalked on boards quoting the Kaiser's grandiloquent Army Order. The messages were received with scepticism and scorn. Later they were dismissed as mere propaganda.

Reuter's correspondent, summarising the views of the officers and men, says that not one was confident that the proposals would lead to peace. The speech was interpreted as an admission that the Germans wish for peace badly but on impossible terms. The troops believe that the terrible hammering the enemy have received, and are about to receive, on the Somme is the governing factor in the proposals.

The correspondent declares that there would be the most profound indignation if an order to cease hostilities was given on any other conditions than those which would be tantamount to the German admission of coming defeat.

AMERICA EXPRESSES NO OPINION.

PEACE PROPOSALS TO BE SIMPLY HANDED ON.

WASHINGTON, December 16th.

The Cabinet spent three hours considering Germany's peace overtures. It is officially announced that the proposals will be transmitted to the Entente Powers unaccompanied by any expression of opinion by the United States Government.

VISCOUNT GREY'S MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND GOODWILL.

PETROGRAD, December 15th.

Viscount Grey, thanking the Tsar for his kind wishes on his retirement, reciprocates the hope for the continuous development of friendly relations between the two countries. Viscount Grey, acknowledging a similar message from the Foreign Minister trusts that Russia's and Britain's sacrifices in the war will perpetuate mutual confidence and goodwill.

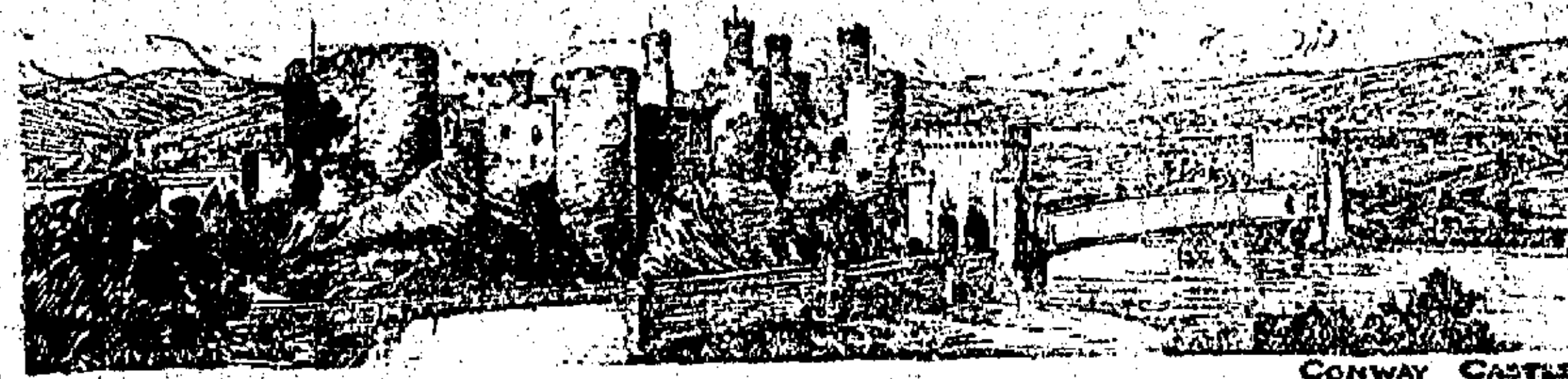
WAR ORGANISATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, December 16th.

The Chambers, after an excited debate, by a majority of 308 to 167, referred the National Defence Bill to a special committee.

The Bill authorises the Government to take, by decree, measures necessary for national defence, especially regarding agriculture, the industrial output, recruiting labour and the sale and distribution of commodities.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)



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Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

1462

GOVERNMENT WHIPS.

LONDON, December 14th.

The Hon. Neil Primrose has been appointed Joint Chief Whip of the new Government with Lord Edmund Talbot.

GERMANY'S RECORD IN BELGIUM.

BRITISH REJOINER TO GERMAN'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, December 15th.

The British rejoinder to the German reply on December 13th, regarding the Belgian deportations, recalls that Germany rejected the scheme of the American Relief Commission to import raw materials for Belgium and to export manufactured articles for the purpose of keeping industry going. Also it is pointed out that Germany recently refused to allow the export of goods manufactured from home materials, as instance glass, unless paid with cash to which the Allies were unable to consent owing to the monstrous monetary levies imposed upon the Belgians. Furthermore the Germans stopped all local relief works in Luxembourg, idleness being thus created by the Germans for the purpose of excusing the cruel severity of the deportations by which Germans were released for military service. The German reply to the American Note regarding the deportations of Belgians made the usual effort to lay the blame on the British blockade which was stated to be bringing factories to a standstill, etc.

THE MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS.

APPROVED BY GERMANY.

LONDON, December 14th.

A Blue-book has been published to-day, showing that, out of 1,600,000 Armenians in Turkey at the beginning of 1915, 600,000 have been massacred systematically and deliberately by the orders of the Young Turks with the approval of Germany.

NEW MAIL STEAMER FOR P. & O.

LONDON, December 14th.

At the meeting of the P. and O. Company Lord Inchcape announced that a large high-powered mail steamer had been ordered.

SLINGSBY LEGITIMACY CASE.

LONDON, December 14th.

The Lords have refused an appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy case.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNITY OF THE ALLIES.

STRENGTHENING FRIENDSHIPS AND UNFLINCHING EFFORTS.

LONDON, December 15th.

Mr. Lloyd George has exchanged messages with M. Trepoff, Signor Boselli and M. de Brocqueville containing mutual assurances of strengthening friendships and unflinching efforts to secure victory of common ideals and adherence to the pledges given to Belgium.

THE GERMAN ARMIES. HOW THEY ARE DISTRIBUTED.

PARIS, December 15th.

An official message says that on December 1st enemy forces were distributed as follows on the various fronts:—123 Divisions on the Western, 106 on the Russian, 29 on the Roumanian, 12 on the Macedonian, and 33 on the Italian and Albanian fronts.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.

DANGER OF BEING DRAGGED INTO WAR.

THE HAGUE, December 15th.

Replying to the Budget Report for 1917, the Minister of State said that Holland's munition supply was daily increasing. The Government was still of opinion there was a danger of Holland being dragged into the war; therefore it was unavoidable that sufficient military forces should be at her immediate disposal.

UTTER CONTEMPT FOR DANGER.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AWARDED THE V.C.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. Bernard Freyberg, of the West Surrey Regt., who, by his brilliant leadership and utter contempt for danger, carried enemy front trenches, rallied and re-formed his men, and successfully attacked a second objective, taking many prisoners. He again rallied his men, and held a very advanced position, unsupported and under heavy fire, for the remainder of the day and all night. When he was re-inforced in the morning he organised and personally led an attack on a strongly-fortified village, which he captured, taking five hundred prisoners. He was four times wounded, but refused to leave the line till he had issued final instructions and had enabled the most advanced objective on which the line was eventually to be formed to be held.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN. SIX VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, December 16th.

The sinkings reported include the *Bretwalda*, British; *Salamis*, Greek; *Vilja*, Norwegian; *Zeca*, Portuguese; *Solon*, a Danish schooner, and the *Polander*, a Swedish schooner.

THE "POONA" DAMAGED.

LONDON, December 14th.

The *Poona*, on its way to India, was badly damaged by an enemy mine or torpedo on the 6th inst., off Beachy Head. There were no passengers and no fatalities. The vessel is being repaired.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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THERAPION No. 3
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1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

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[38]

HOW TO KEEP WELL THIS WINTER.

Don't let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anemia (which is bloodlessness) winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise and fresh air, with other disadvantages, combine to lower the tone of the body and deplete the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath, that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the colour has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white, your eyes dull and your ears like mother-of-pearl. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and strengthen the nerves. In this way the general health is improved, the appetite increased, the digestion is strengthened and new ambition and energy developed. Then work becomes easier because it does not cause exhaustion.

Keep your system at its highest efficiency with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the blood builder and nerve tonic. Obtain from any dealer, or send \$1.50 for one bottle or \$3 for six, direct to Dr. Williams' 98, State Street, Boston.

FREE—Send a postcard to the above address for a free copy of a most useful Health Guide, entitled, "The Blood and its Work."

HOW THE "ARABIA" WAS LOST.

GRAPHIC STORIES BY PASSENGERS.

"U" BOAT BELIEVED HIT.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning (writes *The Times* correspondent at Marseilles on November 13th) the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ernest Simon*, with 30 survivors of the *Arabia* taken aboard at Malta, was signalled approaching. A launch was dispatched by M. Estrine, the P & O agent, and the survivors were conveyed to the company's boat *Sardinia* until the special train which was to take them straight to Boulogne was ready. The passengers, especially the ladies, bore unmistakable marks of their terrible ordeal.

Mr. Prenter, of the Indian Civil Service, gave your Correspondent the following account of the outrage:—

"I was playing bridge. I had a desperately bad hand, and my opponent started off with the declaration 'No trumps.' I was saved the difficulty of replying by the noise of an explosion, followed by the sound of breaking glass. The first thing that struck me was the entire absence of panic. The ladies were mostly wearing Gieve waistcoats. Looking out to sea, I saw the welcome smoke of three steamers. As we stood there I think the most pathetic thing of all was the ebbing out of the ship's lifeblood. All the engines had stopped except one, which went plunk, plunk, slower and slower, till it too was spent.

"Meanwhile boats were being lowered. The first seemed to fall from the davits and it capsized immediately. Exactly the same thing happened to the second boat. All who should have been in boats one and two were marooned off to number three, but few other than women and children got into it. This left the men to shift for themselves. Two rafts were thrown overboard. I had my eye on one, and went down the rope ladder, but found the raft too far off, so had to swim for it, and was pulled aboard. We all took it in sporting spirit. We shrieked with laughter at our plight. I noticed, too, when the shock came that many men lit cigarettes. As we cast eyes over the sea we agreed it looked like a picnic. The sea was like a mirror, and the sun shined. The captain came off in a boat badly splintered by the explosion. The *City of Marseilles* very pluckily came up and stood by, but our captain shouted to the ship to clear as quickly as possible or it would share the fate of the *Arabia*. The *City of Marseilles* held on till she had picked up three boatloads.

"Ultimately I was put aboard a trawler on which were about 160 rescued. We set off in a calm sea for Malta, 270 miles away. The first few hours were by no means unpleasant, but after night-fall the sea grew rough. Every wave swept the trawler from stem to stern. We had few wraps, and most of us lay with drenched clothes till we reached Malta. They were 37 hours of utter misery.

"On the first afternoon the crew of the trawler gave us a good meal of stew, but that exhausted their supplies, and from that moment we subsisted on ship's biscuits. More than half the survivors on the trawler were women and children. One passenger must have saved the lives of several women. He was indefatigable in carrying them to the driest spot and seeing that they were as comfortable as possible. He never rested, and smoked his pipe the whole time, too."

NO WARNING GIVEN.

Another passenger, an officer, said that when they heard the explosion everybody knew exactly what it meant and what to do.

"We had already had two practices, and nobody waited for the blast from the horn. Just as I reached the other side of the ship I heard our own gun fire, and saw the submarine partly emerged. The shell from our gun struck the water so close to the submarine that it appeared to hit it. The gun crew thought so too. The shell made a big splash, and when the water subsided the submarine had vanished. It was two to three hundred yards away. This was immediately after the explosion of the torpedo, so, as a submarine appeared after everybody had taken to the boats, the inference is that either there were two submarines or else only the periscope had been knocked away, and that the crew had replaced it with a spare one. I am absolutely certain that no warning was given by the submarine. Splendid order and discipline prevailed among the crew, the only exception being that my boat was filled by *Lascaris*, who lowered it right away without waiting to fill it with passengers. I was particularly struck by the calm heroism of the women, who quietly waited till sent into the boats. We undoubtedly owe it to the calm sea that there was no loss of life."

The captain's straps were torn off so that he should escape identification should the Germans attempt to capture the ship.

An American passenger on board the *Arabia* gives the following account of the disaster:—

"I am quite certain no warning of any kind was given, the submarine's periscope was not seen before the ship was hit. The sea was quite calm, and evidently the submarine had been lying in wait. The ship remained afloat nearly an hour and a half. There was no panic. The European crew and the passengers behaved splendidly.

"We entered the boats and got on to rafts, the women and children first, and then we gave three cheers for the captain, followed by 'Are we down-hearted?' which was greeted with a tremendous 'No!' Trawlers appeared and took us aboard. The trawler I was in brought us to Malta, packed like sardines. The sea became rough and the weather cold. For 36 hours the women and children suffered badly, especially as food was limited. Great kindness was shown to us at Malta."

A DAY IN PORT VAUX.

LIFE UNDERGROUND.

A HASTY GERMAN FLIGHT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FRENCH ARMY.]

PORT DE VAUX, November 8th. Now that the French lines are pushed out well in front of the Fort de Vaux, it is the turn of the Germans to bombard it and the district round it, and they do, with very little breathing space, night and day.

They have been at it now for the last four hours, since daylight began, and at present there seems very little prospect of getting out of the fort and back to Verdun without running a good chance of unpleasant consequences.

The feeling is rather ignominious. Inside the fort the conditions are far less dangerous than, say, at the Marbache Arch crossing. Accidents, of course, do happen. In the roof of a gallery 30 yards from this room, or rather this crypt, there is a symmetrical round hole open to the sky, made by a French 400 shell during the German occupation. More recently than that a *sous-officier* has just come in to report to *mon capitaine* that one man has been slightly wounded at the entrance, and another in one of the observation posts, which for the moment is *hors de combat*. As the position of every stick and stone in the fort is accurately known to the enemy, it is to be expected that they should sometimes get a shot home.

GERMAN EXCUSES EXPOSED.

The Germans pretend now, as all the world, neutral and belligerent, knows, that they were not driven from it, but left it because they did not want to stay there. The answer to that lie—or one of the answers—is in this room, written on a scrap of paper which will not be torn up. It is a memorandum, signed "Von Engelbrechten," left behind by the Germans, and dated October 18th, 1916. It contains the preliminary instructions for the organization of the fort and the ground immediately round it, which were to include the installation of barricades for interior defence in sections, the construction of a new *sortie*, the completion of the underground passages—burrowed to a length of only 40 yards when they hurriedly left—which was intended to join up with one of their communication trenches, and the erection of barbed wire defences, all to be carried out by a company of pioneers, 30 men of the garrison, and a curious touch—a company of cyclists. (It is not a good country for bicycling.)

That does not look much as if they had left of their own accord. Nor does the fact, duly recorded in Von Engelbrechten's memorandum, that "the reduction of the garrison which has been asked or cannot at present be granted," as it would interfere with the carrying out of the work. Nor, above all, does the date of the memorandum, only five days before the French came back into their own.

There is not the faintest doubt that the enemy left because they found that the place was too hot to hold. When the present garrison made their entry into the fort on the night of November 2/3, there is a certain poetic justice in the fact that they belong to the same regiment which tried to relieve it in June, when the heroic Commandant Raynal was still holding it, six days after the Germans announced that it had been taken—they found, besides the mongrel dog, now a member of the officers' mess, which was its only live inhabitant, 1,000 bottles of mineral water, 2,000 tins of preserved meat, a million rounds of machine-gun and rifle ammunition, a huge stock of grenades, and a couple of *mitrailleurs*. Certainly none of these would have been left behind if the evacuation had been as deliberate and leisurely as the enemy pretend. Nor would their efforts to blow the fort up before their departure have been as futile and ineffective as they were.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE FORT.

But over and above all this internal evidence, the position of the place is so important that obviously nothing but force majeure could have led to its abandonment. In the first place, from the various loopholes of its defensive armament you look directly upon Douaumont, Souville, and Tannenberg; it was therefore all-important for the Germans to hold it, and for as long as they could. But a further circumstance, the lie of the land, makes its occupation especially valuable to the French, and therefore, *pari passu*, to the enemy. North of Douaumont the Heights of Meuse still continue, in a succession of parallel ridges, running roughly east and west and behind the other. But east of Vaux there is nothing but the flat marshy expanse of La Woivre, stretching as far as the eye can see, with pools of water gleaming on it in all directions.

The fort stands at the extremity of one of the many parallel ridges which stretch out, like the fingers of a hand laid upon a flat surface, into the plain. On that plain the enemy troops will pass most at a much greater distance from the fort than the positions which they still are able to hold in front of Douaumont. Strategically, therefore, the capture of Vaux was even more necessary to the French than that of Douaumont.

That is the feeling, no doubt, which makes the present garrison so cheery and contented, in spite of the exposure of their position. Except at short periods of the day and night, which are necessarily irregular and unknown, they cannot put their noses outside the fort without running serious risks, and the problem of supplies is difficult and dangerous. But that will soon be altered, and even now there is no sort of question of shortage. They go about their work in the long, dark passages, lit only by occasional candles, joking and singing. They sleep when and where they can, either in extemporised bunks or on the steps of the steep staircases that burrow deep into the ground between the various galleries. But sleeping is not easy.

In the officers' mess, furnished only with a deck table and four extremely hard sleeping bunks there is a continual *va et vient* of messages for or from the commandant (who has not had his clothes off for more than a month), the *ammonier* (a very military chaplain who celebrated his first High Mass in the fort last Sunday), the chief medical officer (who found

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KING OF BULGARIA. LONGING FOR PEACE.

Mr. Karl Weigand cabled to the *New York World* last month a report of a three hours' chat with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, which, next to his shorter chat with the Pope, he describes as the most interesting conversation of his journalistic career. Together, in King Ferdinand's "simple, democratic home," they chatted of the peace of the world, the correspondent suggesting that peace "might come from the East even as in the old days the Prince of Peace came," but the King, looking furtively around the reception-room and peering from the palace windows, replied that for the present he saw no sign of peace.

"Peace, we all want it; but when and where? Show me where the man who can make peace." The King shook his head, and then, turning suddenly to the Crown Prince Boris, asked, "Can you see peace in sight, my son?"

Prince Boris lighted a cork-tipped cigarette, and confessed that he saw nothing doing in the peace document. Prince Boris apparently was rather bored with the entire trend of affairs, and looked to Weigand for a way out. Of both father and son Weigand speaks in very complimentary terms generally. "King Ferdinand is the cleverest ruler in Europe, and Prince Boris need fear no comparison with any other heir to a throne of equal years."

Knowing that Weigand was cabling to America, King Ferdinand thoughtfully described himself as an admirer, "nay, almost a worshipper," of the great and marvellous George Washington; and alluded to his two brothers, who have been in the United States a good deal, as "fanatical Americans." But Ferdinand found what to him was an incomprehensible gulf between what he termed the principles of Washington, and what he characterised as the principles involved in the dual attitude of America to-day—humanitarianism on the one side and the prolongation of the war on the other.

"We expected the Prince of Peace from the New World. We looked to America, to that grand nation and great people of George Washington, to produce the Prince of Peace who would lead man and exhausted Europe back into the path of peace, civilisation, and culture. The world has been disappointed. Peace—yes; who does not desire peace? But when and how? And where is the man who can show the way?"

Again and again King Ferdinand, with Prince Boris nodding approval, indicated his readiness for peace, and the faithful Weigand naturally undertook to emphasise in the United States the inherently pacific character of the Royal Bulgarians in the hope that a way out might yet be found.

Though an idealist by nature, cables the *World* correspondent, King Ferdinand to-day strikes one as no illusionist. He is what the Germans call a "real politician."

Another cable to the *World* to-day gives a Weigand interview with the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, M. Radostavoff, in which the Minister, like King Ferdinand, enlarged upon the rôle America might play in bringing about peace.

"From so wonderful a nation, from so great and peaceful a people" (he said) "I had looked for more energetic efforts to bring Europe to its senses. Is there real will and earnestness in the professed peace movement in America? How does a league for the enforcement of peace after this war is over help humanity and civilisation to-day? We want something definite to-day."

The Minister alluded to the sacrifices made by Bulgaria, and her preparedness to fight for five years.

"LES DAMES ANGLAISES" IN FRANCE.

Miss Norah Desmond Hackett, head of the Women's Emergency Canteens for Soldiers in France, was decorated by the General-in-Chief with the Croix de Guerre at Compiègne, on October 30th.

The work of the "Dames Anglaises" is known and revered throughout the whole of France (says *The Times* Paris correspondent). Everywhere in the rear of the fighting line their generous devotion is proverbial. Bare, hot, cellar, corner is accepted and transformed, straight from the light. Clothes, tobacco, soap, writing-paper, hot drinks—the store of Les Dames Anglaises is inexhaustible and their funds hypothetical.

his dispensary, like the whole fort, in the scanty condition of a pig-sty and one of its scanty cupboards stocked with Japanese tissue-paper instead of cotton-wool, and the engineer-lieutenant who is looking after the structural repairs and alterations.

This last member of the mess, a particularly good specimen of the hard-bitten, daring, cheery race of men by whom the French Army is largely officered, was the first man into the fort, and over an excellent extemporised lunch, one of the *hors d'œuvres* of which was some very palatable moked meat left behind by the enemy, he told something of the feelings with which he plunged into the pitch-black darkness of its vaults, not knowing whether the German wireless announcement of its evacuation was only a trap, and cutting every wire that he came across for fear of hidden mines. There was, however, as we know now, no trap, and what mines there were had been so hastily laid that they were quite ineffective.

We may be sure, too, that, exposed as the fort is, this bulwark of the Hauts de Meuse will not again easily fall into the enemy's hands, bombard they never so hotly, for the spirit of Commandant Raynal, whose gallant defence induced the Germans to give him back his sword, has fallen on every one of its defenders and every one of the men whose less showy business it is to bring up its supplies.

GERMAN SLAVE RAIDS.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S EXPOSURE.

APPEAL TO CIVILIZED WORLD.

AMSTERDAM, November 13th.

Cardinal Mercier's open letter of protest to the civilized world on behalf of the Belgian Bishops against the slave-gang system introduced by the Germans in Belgium, confirms in every respect the details of the German slave-raids already published. He says that a protest was already addressed by him to General von Bissing on October 18th, and copies were handed to the representatives at Brussels of the Holy See, Spain, the United States, and the Netherlands. At that time only men actually out of work were effected.

"But now" (he adds) "all sound men are taken away without distinction. They are packed into goods trucks and carried off we know not whither, like a gang of slaves."

After exposing German treachery, German breach of repeated promises and solemn undertakings, and after disproving, one by one, the lying excuses and explanations offered by the modern slave drivers, Cardinal Mercier says:—

"The naked truth is this. Every workman taken from Belgium means one soldier more for the German Army. He is intended to take the place of a German workman, out of whom a soldier is to be made. So that the situation which we now expose to the civilized world comes to this. Four hundred thousand workmen have fallen victims to unemployment against their will, and, for the most part, as the result of the German régime of occupation."

"Troops of soldiers force their way into these poor homes, tear the young men from their parents, husband from his wife, father from his children. They guard with bayonets the doors through which wives and mothers desire to run and bid a last farewell to those taken from them. Soldiers separate the prisoners into groups of 40 or 50, and load them by force into goods trucks. The engine stands under steam, and when the train is full the superior officer gives the signal for departure, and once more a thousand Belgians are carried off into slavery and, without formalities, are condemned to the hardest punishment known to punitive legislation—namely, deportation. They know neither where they are going nor for how long. All they know is that their work is to profit the enemy alone."

The Cardinal continues by pointing out that it is utterly untrue to say that only the unemployed are taken, for the Germans are now taking men who have never been unemployed, even boys from colleges, students from universities and high schools; "and yet two high authorities of the German Empire expressly guaranteed us the liberty of our countrymen."

Cardinal Mercier ends by reminding the civilized world of the great Cardinal Leveque's campaign against slavery, and concludes: "May God Almighty's Providence inspire all that exercise authority, all that command the spoken word, all that can employ the pen, to range themselves about our humble Belgian flag for the abolition of European slavery; and may the conscience of mankind triumph over all sophisms and remain steadfastly true to the mighty word of St. Ambrose, 'Honour above all. *Nihil præferendum honestati*.'"

The frontier correspondent of the *Telegraph* describes the arrival of slave trains at Welkenraedt, on the German frontier, whence they proceeded to Aix la Chapelle.

The description shows that the men were snatched from their occupations, just as they were. Thus a butcher boy was still in his white apron, farm labourers were still in mud-covered clogs from the field, and others were taken whilst hewing wood. Large numbers of men were seized although they were in full work, and the Germans said that they were taking only the unemployed.

The town of Brussels has refused to give lists of unemployed on the ground that the slave-gang system is a flagrant violation of international law.

GERMAN DEFENCE OF SLAVERY.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* has published a long article on the subject of Germany's deportation of Belgian workmen.

"These measures" (it says) "have no connection with the war. They are solely dictated by considerations of a sane police administration, which could no longer allow thousands of able-bodied workmen to go to ruin by remaining deliberately unemployed, and spending their time unprofitably in public-houses."

The journal says that Germany's action is the result of "a true humanitarianism," which would justify even the use of coercion in the circumstances. The journal adds:—

"Have not even the English introduced coercion of labour for their own subjects, and last for the manufacture of munitions?"

CONSTANZA'S WEALTH.

WHERE 180,000 TONS OF OIL WERE STORED.

Constanza contained at the time just preceding its capture nearly 200,000 tons of petrol, lamp oil, fuel and lubricating oils. A great deal of this, the petrol especially, belonged to the Allies, who bought it at an earlier stage of the war when Roumania was refusing to supply our enemies with this fuel.

This was a great financial sacrifice by Roumania; and the Allies acquired at a fair price much of the petrol then in stock in the country. It was intended to permit this to remain in storage till the Allies could secure its removal from Roumania, and much of it was in the tanks at Constanza. The obvious course of the Roumanians in evacuating the town would probably be to set fire to or otherwise destroy the stocks of oil of various kinds; but details as to this are lacking. The enemy's *communiqué* in reporting the booty taken mentions only men and guns.

180,000 TONS OF OIL. The principal portion of the oil at Constanza was contained in 39 circular closed

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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[1922]

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S87-15

tanks, each of 5,000 tons capacity, and one smaller tank of 1,250 tons capacity. It will be seen that this totals up to 196,250 tons; and the smaller stocks in the town would bring this figure over 200,000.

On January 1 this year these tanks contained 66,250 tons of petrol, 65,000 tons of lamp oil, 30,000 tons of fuel oil and lubricating oils, and 15,000 tons of distillate (unrefined lamp oil). About 20,000 tons of capacity was empty. Most of the large oil companies operating in Roumania had tankage here. The Steaus Romains (German, controlled by the Deutsche Bank) held 65,000 tons capacity. The Astra, an offshoot of the Royal Dutch and Shell, had 40,000. The Standard Oil group, represented by the Romano-Americans, had 35,000.

THE PETROL LINE.

The Credit Petrolifer, which in spite of its French name is controlled by the great German oil group known for brevity's sake as the D.E.A., had 35,000 tons of tankage here; and there were other smaller companies. Constanza was in peace time, the port from which nearly all tank steamers carrying petroleum from Roumania took their cargo. The Roumanian Government had just finished laying a pipe line 200 miles long from the oilfields to the port, for the easy transport of petroleum. This pipe line is peculiar in that it consists of three separate pipes one ten inches in diameter for crude oil, and two, each five inches in diameter, for two grades of refined lamp oil.

Roumania has other large stocks of oil in and near the oilfields about Ploesti, in Mid-Roumania.

But if the Central Powers have succeeded in obtaining any of the Constanza oil, it will be extremely welcome to them, as it will be to their ally Turkey, to which supplies can be taken coastwise from Constanza in small vessels keeping close in shore.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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[52]

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANPING, Chinese str., J. Warrance, 16th December—Tientsin 10th December, General—Order.

ASTRAL, American str., J. A. Burney, 16th December—San Francisco 16th November—Standard Oil Co.

FUSUKI MARU, Japanese str., Fuji, 16th December—Karatsu 11th December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

EUCENTIA, Russian str., 1232, M. Weide, 16th December—Dairen 11th December, General—Order.

FUEBA MARU, Japanese str., 3178, T. Okasaki, 17th December—Hong Kong 14th December—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIBONG, British str., J. W. Evans, 17th December—Fuzhou 14th December, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

HAKUREI MARU, Japanese str., 827, S. Kowaki, 16th December—Saigon 20th December, Rice—Order.

HONGKONG, French str., 730, A. Marguerite, 17th December—Hohow 16th December, General—A. R. Marty.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., 1235, W. Munro, 16th December—Shanghai 13th December, General—Order.

KIUKIANG, British str., 1228, Peacock, 16th December—Shanghai 12th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONG, British str., 1228, Barkus, 10th December—Hohow 14th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

MYOGI MARU, Japanese str., 1740, T. Tsinoki, 16th December—Taigtau 10th December, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SAIGON MARU, Japanese str., 7740, Y. Yamamoto, 17th December—Bombay 9th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SOSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1008, J. Kurimura, 16th December—Swatow 15th December, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

STANDARD ARROW, American str., 7779, D. S. Tucker, 16th December—San 21st November, Petroleum—Standard Oil Co.

SUBANG, British str., 1776, Simpson, 16th December—Singapore 4th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SUWA MARU, Japanese str., 10427, T. Sekine, 16th December—Singapore 7th December, General—N.Y.K.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1210, C. A. Westlund, 16th December—Shanghai 13th December, General—Order.

TAMING, British str., 1306, G. H. Penefather, 16th December—Manila 12th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TOMASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 888, Y. Kawakami, 16th December—Nagasaki 10th December, Coal—Order.

WINGANG, British str., 1517, Morrison, 17th December—Shanghai 15th December, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

YETI MARU, Japanese str., 1359, Matsunoto, 15th December—Amoy 14th December, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

YINGCHOW, British str., from Canton, 16th December.

DEPARTURES.

ANNA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

EURYMEDON, British str., for Shanghai.

HAIBONG, British str., for Saigon.

LOOKONG, British str., for Manila.

NARKIN, British str., for Singapore.

NEBIN MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.

RIJUN MARU, Jap. str., for Batavia.

SATSUKI MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

SUWA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

TAKSANG, British str., for Haiphong.

December 17th.

BENAVON, British str., for Iloilo.

GENERAL WERCELAND, British str., for Penang.

ANPING, Chinese str., for Canton.

KAIJO MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

KANOW, British str., for Swatow.

KUMAKATA MARU, Jap. str., for Bangkok.

KUICHOW, British str., for Canton.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap. str., for Amoy.

TEIGONIA, British str., for Canton.

TSURU MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.

YETI MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Scudder* left Yokohama on 12th instant, for Hongkong via Kobe, Shanghai, and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on December 23rd.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.S. str. *Empress of Russia* left Vancouver on the 30th November, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Japan* from Calcutta left Singapore on 14th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Owing to the coal miners' strike in Australia, the N.Y.K. steamer *Nikko Maru* has been detained in Sydney. According to latest advices she was to sail from that port on the 15th instant via Brisbane direct for Kobe, not calling at Hongkong. She is due at Kobe on the 2nd January.



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TJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	28th Dec.	30th Dec.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	28th Dec.	3rd Jan.	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MACASSAR	27th Dec.	31st Dec.	KOBE

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 19th Dec. Noon.
* SHANGHAI "WINGSANG"	Thursday, 21st Dec. 4 P.M.
* HAIPHONG "LOKSANG"	Friday, 22nd Dec. 7 A.M.
* MANILA "YUNGSANG"	Saturday, 23rd Dec. 3 P.M.
* SHANGHAI "KONGSANG"	Sunday, 24th Dec. 10 P.M.
* MANILA "LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 30th Dec. 3 P.M.
* SANDAKAN "HINSANG"	Friday, 6th Jan. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG," "LAWSANG," and "KONGSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSUNG," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

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* Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

* Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

NOTICE.

THE MITSUBISHI BUSSAN KAISHA'S Steamer "TOKAI MARU" will be despatched by the TOKYO KISEN KAISHA for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South American Ports on FRIDAY the 19th January, at Noon.

For information regarding freight, etc., kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO, Agent, TOKYO KISEN KAISHA, Hongkong.

[1446]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, HIBAI AND OYUBARI COAL.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG AND CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."

Office:—Al. A.B.C. 6th Fl., Western Union and Bankers.

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GARDNER & CO. MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & CO. SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & CO. GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN. McFARLANE & Co., Ltd. For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager, No. 2, Polder Street, Hongkong.

[1418]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARMARTHENSHIRE," FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O WING to an outbreak of fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham a General Average Contribution of 10 per cent. will be collected.

The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposits made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

The s.s. "CARMARTHENSHIRE" is due here about 16th December.

For further particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents for THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. Owners of the "Shire" Line of Steamers [1446]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON," FROM MIDDLESBORO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., & they will not be recognized.

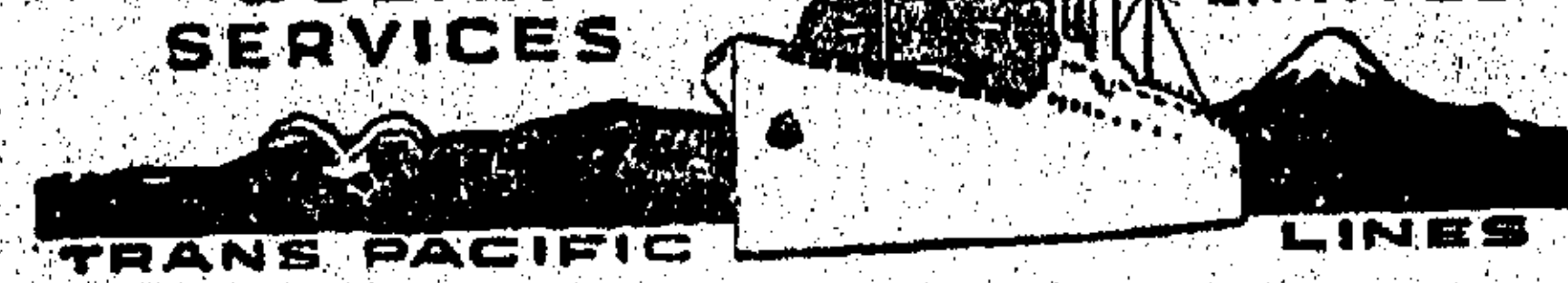
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1917. [1446]

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days. Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

20,625 tons Displacement, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots. Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 23 Dec. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 16 Mar.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 10 Jan. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 28 Mar.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 3 Feb. "MONTEAGLE" ... 14 Apr.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 15 Feb.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong, J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MADRASS	NOVARA Capt. H. B. Hetherington R.N.	29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mails to "Mooltan."
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	About 30th Dec.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NYANZA Capt. J. G. G. G. G.	About 6th Jan.	Direct Service.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY PORT SAID and MADRASS	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	About 17th Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. [24]

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
	HOMEWARD.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 16. Agents. [23]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 31 - APRIL 11 - JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sosho Maru*, from Swatow, Misses A. and H. Carvalho, from Hongkong, Mr. H. G. James, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. L. P. Reynolds, Mr. J. R. McKenney.

Per *Haichow*, from Foochow, etc., Dr. and Mrs. Hooker, Mr. G. L. Greig, Mr. A. Hanson, Mr. E. Hertz, Mr. E. T. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay, Mr. R. Grundy, Mr. L. A. Wilkin, Mr. and Mrs. Lerrigo.

DEPARTED.

Per *Vankin*, for London, etc., Mr. E. C. Hendery, Mr. D. P. Sotham, Mr. A. J. Correll, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Devore, Mr. D. Naffely, Mr. J. C. Hanning, Mr. W. L. Wadleigh, Mr. T. Dennett, Mrs. H. Adams, Miss F. M. Raphael, Mr. J. A. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Thompson, Miss J. M. Saunders, Mr. F. W. Harris, Mr. C. E. Chubb, Mrs. Bishop, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., Mr. V. W. Vyss, Miss Dean, Mr. V. H. Muller, Mr. S. Kanni, Miss R. Fehr, Mr. J. V. Davis, Mr. C. H. Owen, Mr. P. A. van de Stuy, Miss Ruth, Miss L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blandin and 2 infants.

Per *Sosho Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Lampton and baby, Miss Low, Miss Wisbart, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Casca, Mr. Alston, Miss Alston, Miss Carden, Mr. Cullen, Miss Thring, Mrs. Brockhurst, Mrs. Wingfield, Mr. Bannister, Mr. H. E. Marchant, Mr. B. C. Avania, Mr. G. Rowland and servant, Miss Rees, Miss E. Durward, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Philpott, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Wagener, Miss Wingfield, Mrs. Tuggart, Master Taggart, Miss Brand, Miss Cock, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Chilver, Mr. M. Suzuki, Mr. S. Ogawara, Rev. and Mrs. Rowland and 3 children, Mr. Sugawara, Mr. Hori, Mrs. Jackson and 3 children, Miss Ducean, Mr. Ohnishi, Mr. Katsuda, Mr. Kikuchi, Mr. Kogre, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Miyano, Mr. Okada, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Springer, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Yoshii, Mr. Osada, Messrs. Yamana, Hidaka, Iwanaga, Hirata, Sakurai, Katoh, Nomoto, Danno, T. Dong, Correll, Mr. and Mrs. Yamada and child, Mrs. Leas and 3 children, Mrs. Matsunoto and son, Mrs. Fujii, Komatsu and child, Sister Shackleton, Miss Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. McWhirter, Master McWhirter, Misses McWhirter, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and 2 children, Mrs. Culverwell, Misses Meadow, Mrs. Gange and 2 children, Misses Kingston, Smith, and Heal.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 12.10.—No returns from Japan or Indo China.

Pressure has decreased slightly in all other directions, except in the extreme South where it is nearly stationary.

It is lowest over Borneo.

The monsoon is interrupted to north of Foochow. It will remain fresh to moderate over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 78.51 inches, against an average of 82.64 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 17th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Baromet.	30.09	30.11	30.03
Temperature	65	67	65
Humidity	65	91	54
Wind Direction	West	calm	ESE
Force	1	0	4
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 16th 66

Lowest open-air Temperature on 17th 55

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 18th to 24th December, 1916.

	HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
	Time.	Time.
Day	Time.	Time.
Mon. 18	11 40 a.m.	5 50 p.m.
Tues. 19	12 32 p.m.	5 10 p.m.
Wed. 20	1 45 p.m.	4 12 p.m.
Thurs. 21	3 23 a.m.	3 10 p.m.
Fri. 22	5 59 a.m.	11 31 p.m.
Satur. 23	7 33 a.m.	1 47 p.m.
Sun. 24	9 33 a.m.	2 48 p.m.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

8 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

TO-NIGHT.

9 p.m.—A.D.C. Performance of "Kismet" in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.

Wednesday, 20th Dec.—

4.30 p.m.—Matinee Performance of "Kismet."

Thursday, 21st Dec.—

5.15 p.m.—Lecture at Government House.

Saturday, 22nd Dec.—

9 p.m.—Extra Performance of "Kismet."

Sat. 23rd, Sun. 24th, and Mon. 25th Dec.—

Bogey Competition at Fanling.

Monday, 25th Dec.—

Christmas Day—Public Holiday.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong: PROPOSED SAILING: Connecting with From Colombo:

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING. 1917

From Hongkong ... S.S. "TENZAN MARU" ... 15th February.
"SALAMIS" ... 20th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... Steamers ... Sails. On 5th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Mess & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" ... On 18th Dec., Noon.
HAIPHONG "KWANGSE" ... On 19th Dec., 10 A.M.
HONGKONG "HUICHOW" ... On 19th Dec., 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI "KUEICHO" ... On 19th Dec., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TAMING" ... On 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" ... On 20th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNGKIANG" ... On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "ANHUI" ... On 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TEAN" ... On 24th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" ... On 26th Dec., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN," Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc., on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SUNGKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 28.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAIPHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW.

"HAIPHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... SUNDAY, 24th Dec., at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
NOVARA	Dec. 29	MOOLTAN	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 17	Through Steamer	Feb. 19	Feb. 26
NYANZA	Jan. 28	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
MAITA	Feb. 9	Through Steamer	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 23	Through Steamer	Mar. 23	Apr. 8
NELLORE	Mar. 9	Through Steamer	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
NOVARA	Mar. 23	Through Steamer	Apr. 23	Apr. 29
MAITA	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 4	May 20
NAMUR	Apr. 20	Through Steamer	May 21	May 28
NELLORE	May 4	Through Steamer	June 7	June 18
	May 18	Through Steamer	June 19	June 28

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
SOMALI	SATURDAY, 30th December.
NYANZA	FRIDAY, 5th January.
MAITA	SUNDAY, 14th January.
NAMUR	MONDAY, 29th January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave France about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	KAMO MARU Capt. R. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
	KASHIMA MARU Capt. K. Iizumi	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Akematsu	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.
	SHUDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. H. Iizumi	9,900	TUESDAY, 18th Jan., at 10 A.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. O. Sakamoto	10,000	FRIDAY, 29th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. S. Hirata	8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shichiro	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec.
KOBE	MOYORI MARU Capt. K. Taniguchi	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	THURSDAY, 11th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU Capt. T. Sakai	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec.
	ATSUTA MARU Capt. K. Sano	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON
TOYOOKA MARU
Capt. G. Shimizu 15,000 Early February.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUE., 19th Dec., Noon.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	THURS., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	TUES., 8th Jan., Noon.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	WED., 17th Jan., Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 10th Feb., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb., Noon.

Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALEIA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer KIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 18 knots ... TUESDAY, 9th Jan.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building. [112]
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL

OUTWARD

To SAIL

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ARMAND BEHC ... On or about 21st Dec.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOUTANE and SAIGON ... AMAZONE ... On or about 18th Dec.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
"MEXICO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at 3 P.M.
* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. For RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST VIA CAPE TOWN). VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
"KASATO MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan., at Noon.

Bombay Line. For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
"MALAY MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at 7 A.M.

Java Line. For MANILA, BANDARAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA and MAHASAR.
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamano ... SATURDAY, 6th Jan., at 10 A.M.

Formosan Line. For TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAIPEI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOO YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
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